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## TERMS:

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Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1836.	Sun (Sun rises/sets).	MOON'S PHASES.
1. Friday.	4 48 12	For June, 1836.
2. Saturday.	4 48 12	D. H. M.
3. Sunday.	4 48 12	Full 6 2 3 morn.
4. Monday.	4 48 13	Last 14 12 19 morn.
5. Tuesday.	4 47 13	New 22 12 11 morn.
6. Wednesday.	4 47 13	First 29 5 23 aft'n.
7. Thursday.	4 47 14	

From the Nashville (Tennessee) Banner.

## TWELVE YEARS SINCE.

So great were the apprehensions of the people of the U. S. in 1824, in reference to the dangerous tendencies of the Caucus system, that not only were reason and argument in all their modes resorted to, but the pen of the poet was frequently put in requisition against the common enemy. As a sample of the political poetry of that period, we shall quote a couple of stanzas from an effusion that created quite a sensation, and went the rounds of the anti-caucus papers; we well remember with what zeal it was read by the original Jackson party in this quarter. The Crawford or Caucus party were termed Radicals; hence the epithet of Rads.

## II.

Wend you with the Rads to-night—  
Sixty-five per centage they'll muster—  
There'll be none of mind or might,  
But some three score in a flutter—  
General Chandler will be there—  
Tough as steel and bold as Hector—  
Basset, with Virginia air—  
VAN, the Albany Director,  
Forsyth, with his foreign graces—  
Edwards, Williams, in a stew;  
Plating brains and dirty faces,  
With the blunderbuss rendering through;  
Shallow knaves, with forms to mock us,  
Straggling, one by one, to Caucus.

## III.

Wend you with the Rads to-night;  
A motley crew, and bad the best;  
Wending from the South their flight;  
With ties and scarves from the west—  
The tale of faction flowing:  
"The men of freedom's reign;  
Lord of Maryland, is going;  
Dickerson, and Holmes of Maine—  
From New York, a haggard firm;  
Led by Lot Clark, seeing dimly,  
Spectacles and vapor through;  
Shallow knaves, with forms to mock us,  
Straggling, one by one, to Caucus."

Now let us for a moment suppose that, in the very act of chanting this ditty, some Rip Van Winkle, of the original Jackson party, overcome by the drowsy God, had fallen asleep in some "Sleepy Hollow." Let us further suppose, that he had slept undisturbed until the present moment—and having had his nap out, was quietly proceeding with his way singing,

"And Van, the Albany Director—  
At this precise point of time, he is overtaken by Parson —, who accosts him thus:

Parson. What do you mean, sir, by addressing General Jackson; and in a carnal song, too?

Rip. Attack General Jackson! Why I have fought under him, and would die for him. I was merely singing about that arch-rogue, Van Buren, who, you know, is much opposed to the Chief; I wish I had him here!

Parson. Why, where has the fellow been these twelve years? Don't you know, Sirrah, that General Jackson was elected President of the United States in 1828?

Rip. (With surprise and delight,) Oh, glorious day!

Parson. And that Mr. Van Buren, whom you have the assurance to call an arch-rogue, was his Secretary of State—is now Vice-President of the United States, and so completely identified with General Jackson, that every word uttered against him is a direct attack against the General!

Rip. Lord save us! Where have I been! What is the world coming to! I meant no harm, sir. I'll go on with my song. (Sings)

"Forsyth, with his foreign graces—  
Parson. Stop, sir. I cannot permit you thus to abuse General Jackson in my presence.

Rip. Abuse General Jackson! I'm only singing about Forsyth, his bitter enemy. Don't you remember he was one of the Senate Committee in the Senate?

Parson. Mr. Forsyth is now Secretary of State under General Jackson, and his "bitter friend"—of course, any disparagement of him is a direct attack on General Jackson.

Rip. I beg pardon. I will be careful in future not to say any thing against Mr. Forsyth; but let me go on with my song. (Sings)

"Dickerson, and Holmes of Maine—  
Parson. Shut your mouth, sir, and cease that song. You are attacking the President again.

Rip. How?

Parson. Mr. Dickerson is the Secretary of the Navy under General Jackson, and therefore any disrespectful allusion to him, is an attack on General Jackson.

Rip. Well, well, seeing you dislike my song, let us chat a while. I discover you are fond of politics. Colonel Wilson, of the Gazette, gave that Clay fellow Kendall, of the Frankfort Angus, an excellent hit the other day.

Parson. "That Clay fellow Kendall!" How dare you speak in such derogatory terms of General Jackson's Postmaster-General. Opposition, sir, to Mr. Kendall, is direct and dastardly opposition to General Jackson.

Rip. W-h-e-u-g-h! I'm done Tempora mutantur, &c.

Parson. What is it you are saying against General Jackson, in that heathen tongue?

Rip. I intended no offence. I only said, "Times change, and we change with them."

Parson. How now, sir? Do you mean to attack General Jackson by saying he has changed?

Rip. Certainly not. I have not the least doubt he is now just what he was twelve or twenty years ago. Oh, what a fine letter it was, which he wrote to Mr. Monroe. "Exterminate," says he, "that monster called party spirit." "The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings." "Consult," says he, "no party in your choice," &c.

Parson. (Seizing him by the collar.) How dare you, sir, make such a dastardly attack on General Jackson?

Rip. Let me go, I pray you. I meant no disrespect to the President, whom I honor and revere above all men living.

Parson. Base hypocrite! You are only looking out for a pretext to assail him. You could not have cited those passages with any good intent. You manifestly intended to give General Jackson a most deadly stab. You are an enemy in disguise. You are at heart anti-Jackson.

Rip. I thought—

Parson. What right have you to think at all? General Jackson knows what is best. He can think for us all, and thereby save us much trouble. I want no better evidence of your being an enemy of General Jackson, than your presuming to think for yourself—especially on the subject of Mr. Van Buren's merits.

Rip. Then I had better return to the hollow, and go to sleep again.

Parson. Exactly, my good fellow. And hark you, take as many of the people along with you to that hollow, as possible. The more they sleep, the better. Van Buren is always "wide awake," and will be sure to see that things are fixed.—[Exit Rip.]

Parson. (Solus.) I think the experiment will work. If we can but get the people into Sleepy Hollow, we are safe. But to return to our anti-caucus stanzas. In the lines

"Shallow knaves, with forms to mock us;  
Straggling, one by one, to Caucus;"

is contained a great and important truth, felt and understood at the time by the body of the people, and which prompted them to rise in their majesty and put down the Caucus System. The people clearly saw that they were mocked with forms, while the substance was taken from them by political management. They felt, that in a Caucus Nominations, they were mocked with forms of Republicanism; while in reality, they were denied the privilege of an unrestricted choice. And therefore it was, that the six hundred and sixteen freemen of Sevier county assembled themselves together, and solemnly protested against the form of a nomination for the presidency, the tendency of which was "to drive all others from the list of candidates," and by restricting their choice, deprive them of their just rights. They perceived, that the ballot-box, the right of suffrage, the freedom of elections, were all mockery—mere forms—so long as there existed an established mode of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, which would deprive all other candidates of the votes they would otherwise get. They knew it was mocking them to say that it was a free country—that the Presidential Chair was as open for General Jackson as for Mr. Crawford—and that they were entirely free to vote for the former, if the particular mode by which Mr. Crawford was nominated, gave him, as was contended, superior and pre-eminent claims on the republican party. They therefore went directly to the root of the matter, and denounced such nominations as a flagrant invasion of their just rights. And the principle may be found, in some shape or other, in most of the preambles and resolutions and public addresses of the day—we mean among the opponents of the Caucus System. In an "Address to the People of Pennsylvania by the Jackson Committee of Correspondence for the City and County of Philadelphia," in December, 1823, we find the principle thus strongly stated, and the dangers of a particular established mode of nominations thus eloquently portrayed.

"No man," says the address, "will deny that the people possess a right to choose and vote for any candidate they may prefer, without paying the deference of a slave to the arbitrary behests of a Caucus, and worshipping the Idol thus set up, against their conviction, their duty, and their wishes. If a Caucus was once expedient, it never can be just; if it was once resorted to by accident and in extremity, yet it never can be justified as a machine. Its spirit is that of Aristocracy, its agents are demagogues, or the immediate officers of the Government; its movements are those of intrigue; its object and end the attainment of supreme power, without consulting, and in defiance of, the people. Ingratified on a free country, it first engenders and then perpetuates corruption; it takes from the people the right of government, to place it in an Aristocracy of office holders; and creates an artificial principle of heirship to the Executive Chair; in spirit, not more free than hereditary monarchy; in form, more odious, and in its final consequence, calamitous and afflicting beyond calculation."

## SYNOPSIS

### Congressional Proceedings.

Saturday, May 21, 1836.

SENATE.—Mr. Calhoun, from the free Committee of Conference between the two Houses on the Bill authorizing the President to accept the services of Volunteers, &c. made a Report, recommending to drop the section at present in dispute, and insert others in its stead.

The Senate was engaged a great part of the day in debate on various provisions of the Fortification Bill.

HOUSE.—The discussion on the motion of Mr. Robertson, to recommit Mr. Pinckney's Abolition Report to the Select Committee with instructions to Report that Congress has no constitutional power to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, was again continued until the expiration of the hour allotted to such business.

The Bill to provide for the payment of expenses incurred on account of troops received into the service of the United States, for the defence of Florida, was taken up, discussed, and passed without a division.

Mr. Lewis, from the free Committee of Conference, reported the agreement of the Committee in regard to the disputed part of the Bill; the Report was agreed to, and the Bill passed unanimously.

Monday, May 23.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Walker, all the petitions received on the subject of acknowledging the Independence of Texas, by the American Government, were referred, after debate, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Benton reported a Bill for the payment of the expenses of Militia or Volunteers employed in the service of the U. States, against the Indians; which was considered, and ordered to be engrossed. Passed next day.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance done in the House to-day.

Tuesday, May 24.

SENATE.—Mr. King, of Alabama, introduced a Joint Resolution directing the delivery of rations from the public stores, for the support of those persons who have been driven from their homes in Alabama and Georgia, by the Indians; which was considered and passed.

The Fortification Bill again discussed.

HOUSE.—The motion to recommit the Abolition Report was again discussed.

Public Lands.—Mr. Chilton Allan moved to suspend the Rules for the purpose of taking up the bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands in the U. States, and for granting land to certain States, with the several motions pending to commit the same.

Mr. Allan said that he would renew this motion from day to day, if he could get the floor, and would call upon his friends to give the yeas and nays.—It was his desire to bring the House to a direct vote on the bill, that the question might not be dodged.

On this question, the yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 72, nays 108.

The Fortification Bill again under discussion; which was gone through with in Committee of the Whole, the Bill reported to the House, and the amendments ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, May 25.

SENATE.—The Fortification Bill, making appropriations for the collection of materials, the erection of forts, and the purchase of sites, was debated, and finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. Passed next day.

The Bill in addition to the Act providing for the admission of Arkansas into the Union, was taken up, considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Passed next day.

HOUSE.—Abolition Petitions.—The House again took up the unfinished business of the morning hour, being the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee to which were referred the petitions and memorials on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Robertson resumed his argument in favor of his motion, which was to recommit the Report with instructions to report a resolution declaring that Congress has no right to interfere in the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories of the United States; and, after speaking at length upon the various subjects connected with the report, concluded his remarks.

Mr. Owens expressed an opinion that the discussion ought not to be continued; and moved the previous question.

Mr. Adams requested the gentleman from Georgia to withdraw the motion, and not to call for the previous question without giving any one an opportunity to discuss the question.

Mr. Owens said he had made the motion after much deliberation, and would not withdraw it.

The Chair, in reply to an enquiry, said the previous question would be on concurring in the resolutions, and not on the motion to recommit or print the report.

The question "Shall the main question be now put?" was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 109, nays 89.

Mr. Heister called for a division of the question.

The question was then put on the first resolution; when, upon calling the names of Messrs. Glascock, Pinckney, Waddy Thompson, Robertson, and Wise, those gentlemen severally declined voting on the question, from constitutional scruples.

Various questions of order were raised, growing out of their refusal to vote; and after a little discussion on the subject, the whole matter was laid over until to-morrow.

The Joint Resolution for giving rations to certain persons in Georgia and Alabama, who had to leave their homes on account of danger from Indians, was considered and passed.

Thursday, May 26.

SENATE.—Nothing of importance transacted in the Senate this day.

HOUSE.—Abolition Report.—The unfinished business of the morning hour, being the consideration of the Report on the Abolition Petitions, was again taken up.

The Chair declared the vote of yesterday, on the first resolution, to be Yeas 182, Nays 9. So the first resolution, in the following terms, was agreed to:

"Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere, in any way, with the institution of Slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy."

The second resolution was then read, as follows: "Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with Slavery in the District of Columbia."

The question being taken on this resolution, was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 132, Nays 45. So the second resolution was agreed to.

While the above question was being taken, Mr. Adams asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. Granger's name being called, he rose and said: "I decline voting on the second resolution, on the ground that it is not in conformity with the instructions to the committee."

The question being next on the third resolution, it was read as follows:

"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating, in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of Slavery, or the Abolition of Slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

The question on agreeing to the third resolution was then decided in the affirmative, Yeas 117, Nays 68.

Mr. Wise moved to take up the resolution heretofore submitted by his colleague, (Mr. Dragoo), in relation to the Deposit Banks, and his amendment thereto; and thereupon he asked the yeas and nays; which were refused, and the motion was rejected.

The rest of the day was spent upon the Bill to change the organization of the General Post-Office Department.

Friday, May 27.

SENATE.—The Expunging Resolutions of Mr. Benton were then taken up—after a nap of some weeks—for the express purpose of giving Mr. issue an opportunity of reading a speech in favor of them, previous to his departure to assume the gubernatorial Chair of New Hampshire. He delivered himself of his manuscript; and the Senate then proceeded to nobler and more important duties.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to regulate the Public Deposits in the Pet Banks; which occupied the small remaining part of the day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lewis stated to the Chair that he had on yesterday declined voting on either of the resolutions attached to Mr. Pinckney's Report on the Abolition Petitions, for the reason that he did not think the House had any thing to do with the subject of Slavery, any more than of Religion. Not wishing, however, to embarrass the House, or delay its proceedings, he had not made any objections at the time. He believed that no petitions on the subject ought to be received, and, of course, no disposition could be made of them.

After some other unimportant business was gone through with, the House again took up the Post Office Organization Bill, and spent the rest of the day upon it.

Tampering with the Currency, and corruption in the Land Office.—When we stated, some days ago, on respectable authority, the general fact of good bank paper being received at a discount at some of the Western Land-Offices, and then re-sold by the Land-Officers at a premium, we were contradicted in the usual courteous style of the Government paper, and defied to produce any specific fact to justify the statement.

Through our general information was undoubtedly true, we could not travel out to Ohio to obtain specifications, and therefore had them not to give. We have, however, just received one, and we hasten to place it before the eyes of the Executive, and of our readers, as follows:—Nat. Intell.

From "The Whig," at Mansfield (Ohio) May 14.

We extract the following from a letter received by us a few days since from a gentleman of high respectability:

"Being in the immediate vicinity of the Land Office, I have an opportunity of seeing many queer things transacted, and will give you one among the many daily and almost hourly taking place.—A man came in, wishing to enter five half sections of land, and offered in payment \$1,275 of a New York Safety Fund Bank, and he was informed by the agent that, by the orders from the Department at Washington, they were prohibited receiving any money of a less denomination than \$5, or money of any bank other than deposit banks. Here the man was in a predicament; for, if he went to get his money exchanged for such as was receivable under these orders, some one might enter the very lands he had selected to settle himself and sons upon. What could he do? The agent very obligingly helped him out of his trouble by exchanging his own private money with him, for five per cent. premium, in which operation he pocketed the trifling sum of \$83 75, and the man had to pay, in reality, \$1,358 75 for five half sections, being \$83 75 more than the law of the land requires. But mark the sequel! The same day a merchant wanting funds that would go at the East, paid this land agent 2 per cent. premium for this same money, being \$39 17 pocketed by the agent, making \$122 92 clear chase, out of two individuals, on the same money, in one day. How long people will submit to this fraudulent system of keeping them out of their industrious earnings, time must determine. If they will keep in power such men as will stoop to any fraud, however glaring and obvious, to aggrandize co-partisans, they ought to suffer the consequences. The above is but a specimen, and such specimens are but the commencement of a system of operation admirably calculated to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer; and the whole to be done under the

pretence of benefiting the poor and laboring classes of the community."

Order of Gen. Scott.—We have been put in possession of an order of Gen. Scott, dated at St. Augustine, the 17th inst. We regret to perceive in it indications of the strong mutual discontent existing between the General and the people of Florida. The General complains bitterly of the conduct of the Floridians, alledging, that within a few days, the incursion of but five Indians into a neighborhood in the heart of Middle Florida, and the commission of a murder by them, had put the inhabitants to flight; and giving other instances of wild fear, excited by causes equally inadequate, both in Eastern and Middle Florida. "It is evident," says the Order, "that no General, even with extensive means, can cure a disease in the public mind, so general and so degrading, without some little effort on the part of the people themselves. Thus the planters, in the recent case, near Tallahassee, who fled without knowing whether they ran from squaws or warriors, ought first to have ascertained that material fact. If any had turned upon the enemy, they would have found the case within the easy compass of any three or four resolute masters, and half as many overseers. This was the simple and manly course. That adopted was—to fly, to spread the panic, and to throw excommunications upon the General who has the misfortune to command a handful of brave troops in the midst of such a population." The General insists that the regular force in the Territory is adequate to its protection, none having been sent out of the Territory, except possibly three companies from Tampa Bay—besides a garrison at which place, 3 companies were directed thence to occupy a post on the Suwanee, 2 are posted at Fort King, 5 at Fort Drane; 1 (mounted U. S. Dragoons) at Oakland, 6 miles off; 1 at Micanopy, and a twelfth at Garey's Ferry—a force sufficient, in his opinion, to give security to the Alachua and Suwanee frontier, especially if one or two companies of mounted men, the enrolment of which Gov. Call is exerting himself to effect, can be obtained to aid the dragoons in securing the country between the fixed posts—a steamboat is also to be directed to cruise up and down Suwanee river. Gen. S. also deems the force on this side of the St. John's equally adequate for defence—if aided by a single company of mounted volunteers.—The U. S. little armed steamer *Essex*, is to be kept cruising daily up and down the St. Johns. The forces on the Suwanee and at other points in that vicinity, are to be commanded by Major Heileman, stationed at Fort Drane.—Chas. Courier.

Retirement of Mr. Clay.—Understanding that Mr. Clay had expressed his determination of retiring from public life, the citizens of Bolivar, Indiana, recently addressed him a letter expressive of their hope that he might find it compatible with his private inclinations to continue in the councils of the country. The following is an extract from his reply, and will be read with interest, as it discloses his designs. Few there are, who will not regret the determination expressed in the reply:

"This is the thirtieth year since I first entered the services of the Federal Government. My labors for the public have been various and often arduous. I think they give me some title to repose, which I feel to be necessary on many accounts. I believe with you that the present period in the affairs of our country is eminently critical. It requires all the wisdom, the virtue, and the energy among us, to avert impending danger. If I were persuaded that, by remaining longer in the public service, I could materially aid in arresting our downward progress, and in communicating additional security to civil liberty and our free institutions, I should feel it my duty not to quit it. But I am not sure that my warning voice has not been already too often raised. Perhaps that of my successor may be listened to with more effect. I sincerely hope that it may be."

"These gentlemen, are briefly my motives for retirement. It is my purpose, if my health will allow me, to remain in Congress during the present session. I reserve for future consideration whether I shall serve out the term for which the Legislature of my State did me the honor last to elect me; and your wishes will have due weight in any decision I may form. Beyond that term, I can conceive of no probable contingency which would reconcile me to a further continuance in the Senate."

"I request you, gentlemen, to communicate my grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Bolivar, and to accept for yourselves assurances of the esteem and regard of—  
Your friend and obedient servant,  
HENRY CLAY."

General Harrison in Virginia.—A number of meetings have been held in the Western Counties, for appointing Delegates to the Staunton Convention, the object of which is to unite the friends of White and Harrison on the same electoral ticket. Greenbrier and Kanawha, in addition to counties heretofore noticed, have appointed Delegates. It is proposed to change the time of the meeting of the Convention from the 9th June, to some day in July. We would suggest a yet later day as more generally convenient; say about the 15th August.

The movements in favor of a consolidated ticket has inspired no small degree of alarm in the camp of the office holders. They are sensible of the popularity of Gen. Harrison west of the Blue Ridge and north of